



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

It is officially reported that between January 1 and April 12, 1909, 410 cases of plague, with 334 deaths, occurred on the Island of Formosa. The authorities are using every means to eradicate the disease, but it is still on the increase. Formosa is situated 800 miles southwest of Kobe.

During the week ended April 17, 2 supplemental bills of health were granted to 2 steamships and one original bill of health was granted to 1 steamship.

There were inspected 167 members of crews and 42 steerage passengers. Fifty-three members of crews and 32 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected. Their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 190 and of bedding 64. Manifests were viséed for 34,741 pieces of freight, amounting to 2,368 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Tenyo Maru* for Honolulu, passed 22, recommended for rejection 15; steamship *Tenyo Maru* for San Francisco, passed 10, recommended for rejection 2.

The official returns of infectious diseases for the week show that there was reported in Kobe 1 case of plague, with no death from that disease.

*Report from Nagasaki—Examination of emigrants.*

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, April 10:

Week ended April 10. Five emigrants examined; passed 1 for Honolulu; recommended for rejection 4—3 for San Francisco and 1 for Manila. Rejections were for trachoma.

No quarantinable disease present.

MEXICO.

*Report from Coatzacoalcas—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, May 6:

Week ended May 5. Five vessels inspected. No illness occurred on these vessels while in port and all on board were well at the time of inspection.

No cases of any quarantinable disease have been reported. The health of the port is satisfactory.

*Report from Mexico City—No yellow fever in Republic of Mexico—Preventive measures observed.*

Doctor Liceaga, president of the superior board of health of Mexico, states, under date of May 10, that no case of yellow fever had occurred in the Republic of Mexico during the week ended May 8, and that prophylactic measures, consisting principally in the isolation of suspects, the destruction of mosquitoes and larvæ, and local sanitation, are observed in the localities in which yellow-fever cases have occurred during the past nine months.

*Reports from Salina Cruz—Fumigation of vessel.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gochicoa reports, April 24 and May 2:

Week ended April 24. No transactions.

Week ended May 1. One vessel fumigated.